

SAP

SANS, *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.
 Last scene of all,
 That ends this strange eventful history,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
 Sams teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing. *Shakesp.*
 For nature so preposterously to err,
 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
 Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakesp. Othello.*
SAP, *n. f.* [sæpe, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.
 Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,
 Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
 Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spenser.*
 Though now this grained face of mine be hid
 In *sap* consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
 And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
 Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*
 Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,
 Left, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
 With too much riches it confound itself. *Shakesp. R. II.*
 His presence had infused
 Into the plant scintillating *sap*. *Milton.*
 The *sap* which at the root is bred
 In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller.*
 Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbutnot.*
 To **SAP**, *v. a.* [*sapper*, French; *zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.
 Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,
 Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden.*
 To **SAP**, *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.
 For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*
 In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
 If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*
SAPPHIRE, *n. f.* [*sapphirus*, Latin: so that it is improperly written *sapphyre*.] A precious stone of a blue colour.
 Sapphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*
 In enroll'd tufts, flow'rs purpled, blue and white,
 Like *sapphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shakespeare.*
 He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
 And on the *sapphire* spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*
 That the *sapphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*
SAPPHIRINE, *adj.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.
 She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;
 Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Dante.*
 A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the coliquated mals, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue. *Boyle.*
SAPID, *adj.* [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasty; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.
 Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet.
 The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbutnot.*
SAPIDITY, *n. f.* [from *sapid*.] Tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate.
 As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is inguistible, and void of all *sapid*ity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*
SAPIENCE, *n. f.* [*sapientia*, Fr. *sapientia*, Latin.] Wisdom; sagacity; knowledge.
 By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. *Grew.*
 Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust,
 The sons of darkness and of ignorance;
 But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,
 Didst to the top of honour cast advance:
 They now, put up with's deignful insolence,
 Despite the brood of blessed *sapience*. *Spenser.*
 King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Wotton.*
 Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgment conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience*. *Raleigh.*
 Immense, and all his father in him shone. *Milton.*

SAR

O sovereign, virtuous, precious of all trees
 In Paradise! of operation blest
 To *sapience*. *Milton.*
 Many a wretch in Bedlam,
 Though perhaps among the rout of madmen
 He wildly flings his filth about,
 Still has gratitude and *sapience*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
 To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*
SAPIENT, *adj.* [*sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage.
 There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*
SAPLESS, *adj.* [*sapless*, Dutch.]
 1. Wanting *sap*; wanting vital juice.
 Pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine,
 That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shak. H. VI.*
 The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
 Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*
 This single stick was full of *sap*; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*
 2. Dry; old; husky.
 If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would ensnare
 Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden's Jew.*
SAPLING, *n. f.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.
 Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
 Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shakesp. R. III.*
 Nurse the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove
 With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*
 A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
 The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
 What planter will attempt to yoke
 A *sapling* with a falling oak?
 Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vigorous hand
 Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King's Laws.*
SAPONACEOUS, *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin, soap.] Sopy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.
 By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *saponaceous* substance. *Boyle.*
 Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a soap: bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous*. *Arbutnot.*
SAPOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.
 There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 The shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*
SAPORIFIC, *adj.* [*saporificus*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce taste.
SAPPINESS, *n. f.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in *sap*; succulence; juiciness.
SAPPY, *adj.* [from *sap*.]
 1. Abounding in *sap*; juicy; succulent.
 The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,
 Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,
 Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*
 The *sappy* boughs
 Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
 Of future harvest. *Phillips.*
 The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*
 2. Young; not firm; weak.
 This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years: when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*
SARABAND, *n. f.* [*sarabanda*, Spanish; *sarabande*, French.] A Spanish dance.
 The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer. *Arbutnot, and Pope's Works.*
SARCASM, *n. f.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.
Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story. *Gow. of the Torment.*
 Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for these things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 When an angry master says to his servant it is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony. *Watts.*
SARCASTICALLY, *adv.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; severely.
 He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no; thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*
SARCASTICAL, *adj.* [from *sarcasm*.] Keen; taunting; severely.
 What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension should this have drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ? *SARCENET.*

SAT

SARCENET, *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to be *sericum saracenicum*, Latin.] Fine thin woven silk.
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sley'd silk, thou green *saracenet* flap for a fore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
 If they be covered, though but with linnen or *saracenet*, it intercepts the effluvia. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 These are they that cannot bear the heat
 Of figur'd silks and under *saracenet* sweat. *Dryd. Juven.*
 She darts from *saracenet* ambush wily leers,
 Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
 Her fan will pat the cheek; these snares disdains. *Gay.*
 To **SARCLE**, *v. a.* [*sarcler*, French; *sarculo*, Latin.] To weed corn.
SARCOCELE, *n. f.* [*σάρξ* and *κύλη*, *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*
SARCOMA, *n. f.* [*σάρκωμα*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*
SARCOPHAGOUS, *adj.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*, Fr.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.
SARCOPHAGY, *n. f.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*, Fr.] The practice of eating flesh.
 There was no *sarcephagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
SARCO-TICK, *n. f.* [from *σάρξ*; *sarcatique*, Fr.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives.
 By this means the humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; the ulcer also separated in the fontanel: after which the ulcer incarnated with common *sarcaticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuts, and such like euploctics. *Wise's Anatomy.*
SARCLATION, *n. f.* [*sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Diët.*
SARDELE, *n. f.* A sort of precious stone.
SARDINE, *n. f.* A sort of precious stone.
SARDIUS, *n. f.* A sort of precious stone.
 He that fat was to look upon, like a *sardine* and a *sardine* stone. *Rev. iv. 3.*
 Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones: the first row shall be a *sardius*. *Ex. xxviii. 17.*
SARDONYX, *n. f.* A precious stone.
 The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*
SARK, *n. f.* [*sark*, Saxon.]
 1. A shark or shirk. *Bailey.*
 2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.
 Planting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*
SARN, *n. f.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones, still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.
SARPLIER, *n. f.* [*sarpliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing cloth. *Bailey.*
SARRASINE, *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*
SARSA, *n. f.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsworth.*
SARSAPARELLA, *n. f.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*
SARSE, *n. f.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift through a sieve or searse. *Bailey.*
SART, *n. f.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*
SASH, *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account: I suppose it comes from *sache*, of *savoir*, to know, a *sash* worn being a mark of distinction; and a *sash* window being made particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen.]
 1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.
 2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.
 She ventures now to lift the *sash*,
 The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*
 As for the poem he wrote on your *sash*,
 My sister trancrib'd it last night.
 She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*
SASHOON, *n. f.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Swift.*
SASSAFRAS, *n. f.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian cherry. The wood is medicinal. *Ainsworth.*
SAT, *n. f.* [*sat*, Latin.] The prince of hell;
 I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Lu. x. 18.*

SAT

They are much increased by the false suggestions of *Satan*.
Sanderfon's Judgment in one View.
 The despicable act
 Of *Satan* done in Paradise. *Milton.*
SATANICAL, *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.
SATANICK, *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.
 The faint *satanick* host
 Defensive scarce. *Milton.*
SATCHEL, *n. f.* [*sackel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little bag: commonly a bag used by schoolboys to carry their books.
 The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail
 Unwillingly to school. *Shak. As you like it.*
 Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*
 To **SATE**, *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.
 Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
 Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 How will their bodies strip
 Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*
 Their maws with full repast. *Phillips.*
 Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
 Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*
SATELLITE, *n. f.* [*satelles*, Lat. *satellite*, Fr.] This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.
 Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites*. *Locke.*
 The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*
 Ask of yonder argent fields above,
 Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*
SATELLITIOUS, *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.
 Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
 To **SATIATE**, *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.]
 1. To satisfy; to fill.
 Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *saturate* it. *Bacon.*
 Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*
 The loosen'd winds
 Hur'd high above the clouds; 'till all their force
 Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *satiates* clos'd. *Phillips.*
 2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.
 They *saturate* and soon fill,
 Though pleasant. *Milton.*
 Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*
 He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd. *Norris.*
 3. To gratify desire.
 I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*
 4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.
 Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*
SATIATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety.
 When it has *satiated*, it seems a participle; when *satiating*, an adjective.
 Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
 In life's cool evening, *satiated* of applause,
 Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*
 Now may's and shrieves all hush'd and *satiated* lay,
 Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope's Dunci.*
SATIETY, *n. f.* [*satietas*, Latin; *satiété*, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.
 He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
 And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakespeare.*
 Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waining time and suspect of *satiety*. *Wotton.*
 In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*
 They *saturate* and soon fill,
 Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
 Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*
 No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*. *South.*
 The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,
 Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,
 And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*
SATIN, *n. f.* [*satim*, French; *drapo di setan*, Italian; *fatim*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.
 23 D